

## APPENDIX 1 FIELD DESCRIPTIONS FOR EVENT DATABASE

### GROUPED\_ID

This field provides a unique id number for every “event” in the database.<sup>33</sup> The first part of the Grouped\_ID # consists of a letter denoting the original dataset from which the event information came (C=COPDAB; G=GEDS; F=FBIS & WNC; L=Lexis/Nexis; T=TFDD Treaties; W=Wolf; Y=Yoffe). After the letter is a number unique to each event. If an event includes multiple country-pair interactions and/or multiple basins, the same Grouped\_ID # may appear in multiple rows. It differs from the BAR\_ID described below in that it does not include the letter denoting multiple country pair interactions or the “.#” code denoting multiple basins.

### BAR\_ID

The BAR\_ID identifies “interactions” (events between country-pairs). Each row in the Master Events table has a unique id#. The first part of the id# is a letter denoting the original dataset from which the event information came (C=COPDAB; G=GEDS; F=FBIS & WNC; L=Lexis/Nexis; T=TFDD Treaties; W=Wolf; Y=Yoffe). After the letter is a number unique to each event, but not to each row, in the dataset. Rows containing information on the same event, but involving multiple country pairs will have a letter following the id’s number (A, B, C, ... AA, AB, AC ...). If the event involves multiple basins, the id’s number (and letter code if multiple country pairs are also involved) is followed by a period (“.”) and a number for each basin (“.1”, “.2”, “.3” ...).

Examples: “C125B.3” indicates that the event information is from COPDAB, the event number is 125, the row is the second of at least 2 country pairs involved in the event (A, B, ...), and there are at least three basins involved in the event (.3). There should be entries for C125B for the other basins. They would be designated as follows: “C125B.1”; “C125B.2”.

### SOURCE\_ID

This field contains the id# used by the original source for an event. In the case of FBIS and WNC data, for example, the id# denotes the number written on the paper copy of the article from which the event information was entered. These paper copies are stored in three ring binders in numerical order.

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<sup>33</sup> “Events” and “Interactions”: If an incident involves multiple pairs of countries (referred to in the political science literature as “dyads”) and/or multiple basins, we can break the incident out by each country-pair and basin involved. These incidents are referred to as “**interactions**”, since there is a row in the dataset for each possible interaction between countries and basins involved in an incident. The other format used in our analyses groups these interactions into “**events**,” regardless of the number of countries involved in an incident. For each incident being considered as an event, rather than as a set of interactions, it is treated as if there were only one row in the dataset for that incident. For example, a treaty involving four countries would consist of nine sets of interactions (and therefore nine rows in the dataset), because there are nine possible country pairs and the interactions between the countries are mutual. The same treaty would consist of only one event for each basin it concerned. Because the grain of our study is the international basin, an event involving multiple basins is coded for all applicable basins.

**DATE**

This field indicates the date (or closest approximation thereof) of when an event occurred. All dates are entered in a month/day/year format (while the format of the date can easily be changed, for statistical purposes all dates should include a month, day, and year). For meetings or events covering a period of days, often the last date of the event is used, with additional date information covered in the event summary or comments fields. If only a year is available for the event date, it is still entered in the database in a month, day, year format and the convention 01/01/year is used. If only a month and year are available, the 1<sup>st</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> of the month is used as the day. A note is placed in the comment field that the date is an approximation.

**DYAD\_CODE**

This field is a concatenation of the fields CCode1 and CCode2, in that order. A “4” as part of the Dyad code indicates cases where an event is internal to a country. This country-coding convention was used in the COPDAB database. In cases where an event is internal to a country, but more than one actor in a country is involved, sometimes a name or code is used in the one of the CCode columns.

**BCODE**

A four letter code indicating the basin in which the event occurred. Each cell in this column should contain only 1 basin code.

**#\_OF\_BASINS**

The total number of basins associated with an event. A “0” indicates ‘not international basin’, a “99” indicates ‘basin not specified’.

**LOCATION**

More specific information (beyond the basin identification) of where an event occurred.

**CCODE1 and CCODE2**

These fields contain the three letter country codes for the entities (i.e., countries, international organizations, NGO’s...) involved in an event. For each pair of actors, the country code used in the CCode1 column is the one that comes first alphabetically, based on the country codes. See Appendix 10 (or the Master Codes List.xls file) for the key to the country codes. In cases where an event is internal to a country, the convention is to list the country code in CCode1 and the number “4” in the CCode2 column. This convention was used in the COPDAB database. In cases where an event is internal to a country, but more than one actor in a country is involved, sometimes a name or code is used in the one of the CCode columns. As the BAR project is expanded to include internal events, an option would be to adopt GEDS 3-letter non-state actor codes to use in the CCode column.

**IRMO1 and IRMO2**

These fields indicate the role of CCode1 and CCode2 in the event. “I” indicates the initiator of the event action. “R” indicates the recipient of the event action. “M” indicates that the event action is mutual between the pair of entities involved. “O”

indicates an entity related to an event, but not directly part of the event action. “O”s are always paired only with the Initiator of an action (or the Mutual countries, if the action is mutual). Rows in which one of the countries/entities is coded as an “O” in an IRMO column are not coded for the COPDAB scale, because Others are not directly part of the event. Entries with “O” in the IRMO column are coded as y-other or ExVar-other in the Event\_Type field and are not included in statistical analyses of y-events or as part of the ExVar variable.

#### COUNTRY\_LIST

Perhaps a more appropriate title for this column is *entity\_list*. In this column are listed all the names of the countries or entities involved in an event (and not just the country pair for that row). Country names are spelled out and separated by a double dash (“--“). Information in ( ) following a country names provides more specific identification information. For example, China (Yunnan Province); German Dem. Rep. (East Germany); Turkey (Kurdish rebels).

#### #\_OF\_COUNTRIES

The total number of entities associated with an event. The number of countries should match the number of entities in the Country\_List column.

#### COPDAB\_SCALE

A ranking of 1 to 15 indicating the level of cooperation or conflict between a pair of entities. For event rows involving entities coded as “O” in the IRMO columns, do not include a COPDAB Scale value for that row. This Scale is used to code international events only. See Table A1.1 below for a description of the scale categories.

#### BARSCALE

To make the COPDAB International Scale more intuitive, we first inverted it and then shifted it along the number line so that neutral events were centered on zero. Our basic scale then ranges from -7 to +7, with -7 denoting the most negative events, 0 denoting neutral events, and + 7 denoting the most positive events.

#### EVENT\_TYPE

This field indicates if a row represents an “event” as defined by the BAR project. It is an important field for sorting data for analysis. See Table A1.2 below for a detailed list and full description of the event\_type categories.

#### EVENT\_SUMMARY

A detailed description of the event.

#### ISSUE\_TYPE1 and ISSUE\_TYPE2

This field contains a number indicating the main issue area of an event. The Issue\_Type1 column is for the main issue area and the Issue\_Type2 column is for additional issue areas. There should only be one Issue Area Code in the Issue\_Type1 column (i.e., one category per cell). See Table A1.3 for a list and description of Issue Areas.

## COMMENTS

This field is used to provide additional information or clarification regarding the coding of an event, raise questions or concerns, or provide information regarding the event's relationship to other events in the BAR Water Event Database.

## SOURCE\_BAR

Indicates where Basins At Risk obtained the event information, e.g., another database; electronic news files; historical compendiums. These sources are often not primary data sources.

## SOURCE\_SOURCE

Indicates the more specific source of the event data, often the primary data source from which the information was obtained.

## FBIS\_REGION

Indicates the world region for FBIS and WNC documents. Facilitates finding original source articles if searching FBIS electronic files.

## DOC\_DATE

Indicates the date a source article (or book, web page,...) was published or accessed.

## FIELD\_1

This field is left blank. It is included to facilitate some ACCESS database queries.

## COPDAB and BAR Scales<sup>34</sup>

The COPDAB International Conflict and Cooperation Scale is comprised of 15 values, ranging from level 1, representing the most highly cooperative events, to level 15, representing the most extremely conflictive events. Level 8 may be considered “neutral” or as the 0 point for the conflict scale and the cooperation scale. The scale is an “ordinal” means for discriminating events (i.e., events codes at level 16 are more conflictive than events codes at level 10 on the same scale). Water-specific terms – not part of the original COPDAB scale, but added for BAR coding purposes – are listed in italics alongside the original COPDAB wording for each category. In addition, category 13 and 14 were merged into one category, number 13. Category 14 took on the heading and description of category 15 (Extensive War Acts). Category 15 was changed to indicate a formal declaration of war. See Chapter 2, Table 2.6 for the values and descriptions of the COPDAB and BAR Scales.

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<sup>34</sup> The original COPDAB Scale may be found in the COPDAB Coder's Manual, which is available through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Science Research (ICPSR) website.

**Table A1.2: Event Type Categories and Descriptions**

<b>Event Types</b>	<b>Description of Event Types</b>
Y	an event between riparian nations concerning an international basin that they share, where water is involved as either a consumable resource or a quantity to be managed.
y-other	an entry for an event among riparian nations (concerning an international basin that they share and where water is involved as either a consumable resource or a quantity to be managed) where one of the actors coded in the row was not directly involved in the event, but is in some way associated with the event.
ExVar	an event involving an international basin that involves nation(s) that are not riparian to that basin, where water is considered as either a consumable resource or a quantity to be managed.
ExVar-other	an entry for event involving an international basin that involves nation(s) that are not riparian to that basin, where one of the actors coded for that row was not directly involved in the event, but is in some way associated with the event.
n/a-border	concerns border/boundary issues only and does not involve water as a consumable resource or quantity to be managed
n/a-navigation	refers to events involving shipping or trade, including the creation of port facilities, and does not involve water as a consumable resource or quantity to be managed
n/a-shipping	concerns navigational issues only and does not involve water as a consumable resource or quantity to be managed
n/a-territory	concerns territorial issues only and does not involve water as a consumable resource or quantity to be managed
n/a	event is not applicable for BAR purposes or article offer no information of value
ExVar-out of basin transfer	an event in which a nation that is riparian to an international basin is, or is offering, to transfer water to either a nation in another international basin (e.g., Turkey and Israel) or a nation that shares no international basins (e.g., Iraq and Kuwait)
n/a-weapon/target	concerns situations where water is used as a weapon or is a target for military purposes, but where the issue does not concern the sharing or managing of water in the basin

**Table A1.2: Event Type Categories and Descriptions (cont.)**

<b>Event Types</b>	<b>Description of Event Types</b>
n/a-victim	concerns situations where water quality or quantity is negatively affected as a side-effect of non-water related military activities
n/a-sea access	refers to events involving ability of a country to access the sea along river or canal routes -- a subset of navigation
n/a-embassy water supply	refers to incidents in which a country cuts off water supplies to other nations' embassies, but in which water as a shared, basin resource is not the issue of concern
n/a-not int'l basin	refers to incidents which occur in basins that are national, rather than international
n/a-econ. dev.	refers to incidents which concern overall economic development in a river basin, rather than water as a shared resource within the basin
n/a-aid for refugees	refers to aid for refugees, flood victims, etc., in which water as a shared basin resource is not the issue of concern
research required	indicates that further research is required before the information can be properly coded

**Table A1.3: Description of Issue Areas**

Issue Area #	Description of Issue Areas*	
1	Water Quality	Events relating to water quality or water-related environmental concerns
2	Water Quantity	Events relating to water quantity
3	Hydro-power/Hydro-electricity	Events relating to hydro-electricity or hydro-power facilities
4	Navigation	Events relating to navigation, shipping, ports
5	Fishing	Events relating to fishing
6	Flood Control/Relief	Events relating to flooding, flood control, flood damage, flood relief
7	Economic Development	General economic/regional development
8	Joint Management	Events involving joint management of basin or water resources, especially where the management concerns cover a range of issue areas
9	Irrigation	Events relating to irrigation of agricultural areas
10	Infrastructure/Development	Events relating to the infrastructure or development projects, including dams, barrages, draining of swamps for development purposes, canals.
11	Technical Cooperation/Assistance	Events relating to technical or economic cooperation or assistance, including project evaluations or river surveys and funds for improvements to water-related technology/infrastructure
12	Border issues	Events relating to rivers as shared borders/boundaries
13	Territorial issues	Events relating to territorial claims, where the territory is associated with a water body, e.g., a river island
*Note that not all issue areas listed are relevant "events".		